

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XXXI NO. 89

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

PRICE TWO CENTS

HOSPITAL BOARD ELECTS OFFICERS

Review of First Year's Work at the Schneck Memorial Hospital Makes Very Creditable Record.

INSTITUTION OF GREAT VALUE

Renders at Moderate Cost a Splendid Service to Seymour—Hospital Has Been Self Sustaining.

On Thursday night of this week the trustees of the Schneck Memorial Hospital held their annual meeting. The by-laws of the association provide for monthly meetings to be held on the first Thursday night of each month, and these meetings have been regularly held. At these monthly meetings the business of the past month is reviewed by the trustees; the administrative officers make their reports of patients received at the hospital, and report also all moneys collected. The treasurer makes a full monthly report of all money received and disbursed by him. The report of the treasurer at the annual meeting was received with much gratification by the trustees. The hospital has been open to the public just a little less than a year, and yet it has been practically self-sustaining. The year closes with all bills paid and with a balance in the treasury of about forty dollars. A number of patients were received and cared for during the year who were unable to pay for the services rendered. This was somewhat anticipated, and it is a part of the policy of the management to lend aid to those who need special care but who are unable to pay the charges. But the fixed charges are put on such a basis that patronage of the hospital is possible to almost all of our citizens. It is an institution intended to serve the public without gain or profit. The expense of maintenance is all that is asked, and, therefore, the city may feel proud as well as grateful that she has an institution which serves her so well and for such little cost to her citizens, and the patrons of the hospital.

During the year needed improvements to the property were contracted for, costing more than three hundred dollars. The loss to the hospital because of charity work was almost of like amount, so that the trustees were feeling some anxiety over the situation until the city council, by ordinance, made a donation of five hundred dollars. The law of the state provides for such support so that the council acted within its legal rights. And from every hand the council has received approval and thanks for this action.

The hospital has not been open quite a year but it has demonstrated its importance to the public. Most of this time it has been a very busy place. Only a few days have elapsed during this period when there was not at least one patient being cared for, and the greater part of the time there have been from two to six patients there. At the present time every room but one is occupied. Up to this time one hundred and thirty five patients have been admitted to the hospital. Operations for various complaints have been performed, and

many sufferers of disease have been treated and nursed. To this place our relatives and friends have gone the past year who have been under affliction, and have been skilfully and kindly cared for. It is a beautiful place both inside and out, and every care is taken to make things as pleasant and as comfortable as possible. Mrs. Florence McClelland, a graduate nurse, is the superintendent. She has proven herself to be capable in every respect to shoulder the heavy responsibility that has been upon her. Having under her direction the nursing of all cases, subject to call at all hours of the day and night, looking after the collection of fees, and being also in charge of the nurses' training school she certainly has all one person can do. Under her are three student nurses, Misses Alma Laupus, Bernetta and Leota Birch, who take their turn at duty and who have given entirely satisfactory service. In the training school Mrs. McClelland teaches the various subjects pertaining to nursing, and is assisted by a lecture course given by the physicians of the city.

The "Ladies Auxiliary" has given valuable assistance to the trustees of the hospital. Without this organization of faithful women the trustees would have been in despair. For quite a while this organization paid the grocery and laundry bills, and have at all times looked after the purchase of the linen and bed clothing, and all the mending that has been required. Whatever needs men would overlook they have supplied. They have been enthusiastic and tireless workers.

The trustees are, J. H. Matlock, W. J. Durham, W. H. Reynolds, N. M. Carlson, Peter A. Nicther, C. H. Cordes, George Breitfield, B. F. Schneck and C. D. Billings. The term of office of George Breitfield, B. F. Schneck and C. D. Billings having expired they were reelected at the annual meeting for a term of three years. After the election of trustees the board organized by electing the same officers who served the past year, J. H. Matlock, president; N. M. Carlson, secretary, and C. H. Cordes, treasurer.

For Eight Months' Term.

The State Department of education says that we must raise the funds by public subscription, the eight months is ours if we can raise \$100. Surely this ought not be difficult to do. F. B. Butler and Silas Benham will canvass each patron of the high school and eighth grade and obtain donations. Several dollars have already been raised at school. If you want a commission school for your children now is the time to lend a helping hand and obtain it.—Crotcherville Herald.

Box Supper.

The Pocahontas will give a box supper at their hall, K. of P. building, Tuesday evening March 12. Everybody invited. Ladies bring a box and gents 15 cents. Hall open at 8 o'clock.

BORN.

To Charles Stanfield and wife, of Flemings, Friday, March 8th, a boy. To Mr. Hopper and wife, of O'Brien street, Friday, March 8th, a girl.

Rev. Harley Jackson of Seymour, state lecturer for the Modern Woodmen, was here last night the guest of his brother, Elza Jackson and left this morning for Bloomington and Nashville.—Bedford Democrat.

Electric globes 10c at The Bee Hive.

Seymour Business College Phone 403.

Sheet music 10c. The Bee Hive.

COMMERCIAL CLUB

An Enthusiastic Meeting at the City Building Friday Evening.

The members of the Commercial Club met at the City Building Friday evening at 7:30. President H. C. Johnson called the meeting to order and Clark B. Davis acted as secretary. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate seven directors was read and the following directors were unanimously elected: T. S. Blish, J. H. Matlock, Victor Fettig, W. L. Johnson, Albert Ahlbrand, J. C. Hagerty, Geo. Huber. Since the meeting a week ago, fifty-four names have been added to the list, making the total number up to this time 116. A large committee was appointed to solicit members with the idea of making the membership 200 in a very short time. Three members were appointed to represent each ward as follows:

First Ward—Clark B. Davis, Fred Able, Henry Werning.

Second Ward—Victor Fettig, Harry M. Miller, Henry Heckman.

Third Ward—P. A. Nicther, W. A. Misch, Chas. Sauer.

Fourth Ward—Mark H. Williams, W. L. Johnson, Mort Hodapp.

Fifth Ward—Henry Willman, W. H. Burkley, Adolph Steinwedel.

Several addresses were made by members of the club, urging the importance of the work which the Commercial Club can do for Seymour. The success, which has followed the efforts of the last few years without a Commercial Club, in the organization of the new telephone company and in the organization of the Seymour Improvement Co. for handling the B. & O. S-W. office building, was spoken of very highly. Among those who spoke there was manifested a disposition not to be in too great haste in the matter of locating factories, but to consider well any proposition which might come up for consideration and be sure that we are handling a good safe proposition before anything is taken on.

Emphasis was laid on the fact also that many of the best things which have been developed in Seymour are those which have been handled by our own people and largely by our own capital. Other lines of work aside from locating factories, such as the general improvement of our city along moral as well as material lines, were mentioned and received the approval of those who spoke. The meeting adjourned until next Friday evening at 7:30 when another session will be held. At the next meeting the permanent committees will be named by the officers with the approval of the directors. The directors will probably meet early next week to complete the final details of organization.

The enthusiasm and attendance of last evening speak well for the future welfare of Seymour. Everyone who has been approached has been anxious to see something accomplished and has expressed a willingness to aid in any way possible to help improve conditions in Seymour. There are many advantages which our city can offer and these will attract the attention of investors when their attention is called to them by such an enthusiastic organization as the Seymour Commercial Club.

Every electric consumer should read the important notice of the large reduction in Mazda Tungsten lamps on page 5 of this paper. m9d

Now is the time for Poultry Powder. Special 19c. package. The Bee Hive.

THE CHURCHES.

First Baptist Church.

Bible School 9:15 a. m. Public Worship 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the morning "God's Part in Salvation." For the evening, "Preparation for Christ's Coming."

At the evening service the ordinance of baptism will be administered to all who come prepared. And it is very much desired that all who have been approved for baptism be ready to obey the Savior next Sunday evening.

Young People's Meeting at 6:30 p. m. Subject, "Christian Testimony That Counts." This is an open meeting for everybody, and specially for the young people. The pastor will lead the meeting. Let's make the day full of blessing.

All those who have not been approved for baptism are requested to meet the pastor and deacons at the church Wednesday evening. The public is cordially invited to all these services. The large chorus choir will lead in the praise service.

Tomorrow morning will be Parents Day at the Sunday School. All parents are invited to visit the school with their children and see the work being done each Sunday.

Nazarene.

The special revival will close Sunday night. The meetings have been well attended. Several have bowed at the altar and have been definitely blessed. We are expecting the closing services to be wonderful ones on account of the presence of the Holy Spirit. A free will offering will be taken Sunday evening for the evangelist.

Services tonight at 7:30.

Sunday School 9:30. Preaching 10:30. Peoples' meeting at 2:30. To miss the 2:30 meeting will mean more than you may think, for we are expecting a great meeting. At 7 o'clock we will have a special song service, one of the old fashioned kind where everybody sings. Come early if you want a seat.

M. T. BRANDYBERRY, Pastor.

St. Paul.

At St. Paul Evangelical Church, Sunday School at 9 a. m. German divine worship at 10:15. Subject of sermon, "Service, the Christian's Duty." Y. P. S. prayer meeting at 6:45. Miss Stella Laupus, leader. Evening service at 7:30. Everybody welcome at all services. Tuesday evening at 7:30 monthly business meeting of the Y. P. S. Miss Elsie Conradi and Philip Cordes, leaders. Wednesday evening at 7:30 midweek bible study. H. R. BOOCH, Pastor.

Christian Science Services.

Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Man."

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. To our services and to the reading room the public is cordially invited and welcome.

Woodstock.

Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

Preaching at 3:00 p. m.

7:15 p. m. by the boy preacher, Bro. Clarence Jayne, of Franklin. Every body is made welcome. Give the young man a good hearing.

Presbyterian.

Sabbath School at 9:15 a. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m.

Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.

Preaching in the evening at 7:30. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Wednesday Junior League at 3:30 p. m. and prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Ladies Aid Society Friday at 2 p. m. Choir practice at 7:30 p. m.

"Miff Tree" Lecture.

John W. Marshal, the evangelist from Chicago at present conducting a revival at the local Christian church gave his celebrated lecture the "Miff Tree" last night to a large audience. It was one of the most unique and humorous lectures ever given here. There was a serious side to it for the lessons were drawn from life's experiences and dealt with all classes in a peculiarly pleasant way.

Rev. Marshal is a clever impersonator and mimicked many stumbling blocks that are in our churches of today. The illustrations were all so true to life that they were much enjoyed by all, even those who were hit.

Those who heard the lecture will probably never forget it and if they were in the "Miff Tree" last night they no doubt come down this morning. Rev. Marshal has spent many years of careful thought, has original ideas and is a fine reader of human nature.

After last night's entertainment, the evangelist will doubtless have no trouble getting people out to hear him at the meetings. He showed himself an orator and acquainted with the true religious side of life.

Men's and Boys' Meeting.

A meeting for men and boys will be held at the Christian church Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Under the auspices of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, Rev. John W. Marshall of Chicago, who is holding a revival meeting at the Christian church, will speak on the subject, "What They Need." Come and hear this address.

Christian Church.

Sunday School 9:30. A large attendance is desired. A special invitation is given the men to join the Bible Class.

Preaching service at 10:30. Evangelist Marshall will preach on subject "The Royal Invitation." Evening service 7:30. Subject, "The Gospel Analyzed." Everybody is invited to attend these services.

German M. E. Church.

Sunday School at 9:00 a. m. Communion services at 10:30 a. m. Love feast at 2:30 p. m. English services at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30.

Sunday School board will meet Wednesday night after prayer meeting.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sunday School and Men's Bible Class 9:15 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Epworth League and class meeting 6:30 p. m.

Wednesday Junior League at 3:30 p. m. and prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Ladies Aid Society Friday at 2 p. m. Choir practice at 7:30 p. m.

WAS ACQUITTED

Young Man Tried On a Petit Larceny Charge.

IN IRRIGATION SERVICES

Fred L. Jeffries Now Working For Porto Rico Government.

Fred L. Jeffries, who left Seymour a few months ago and who is now working for the Porto Rico government being in the Irrigation service, and doing well, has written W. L. Johnson from Guayama, Porto Rico. He is well satisfied with his work.

Among other things Mr. Jeffries said in his letter: "I am well pleased with Porto Rico and am getting some valuable experience from an engineering standpoint. The first of January I was promoted from draftsman to assistant engineer of the job I am on and am getting along nicely. The

work I am connected with is the building of a large hydro electric plant, including pipe line, canal, tunnel and distributing lines. I have charge of all the surveying on this job."

K. of P.'s Number 4,000.

Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, Harry Wade gives some interesting statistics on Pythianism in Indiana. There are 65,000 members in the state; 500 bodies, and several hundred bodies owning their own buildings. The assets of the order in the state amount to \$3,200,000, and the total amount paid to widows and orphans since the organization in this state in 1869, is \$3,400,000. The insurance department has paid to the families of deceased members \$850,000 in the past twenty years. The Knights of Pythias of this state, with that of the supreme lodge, has assets amounting to \$7,000,000. The domain of Ohio is the largest in the United States, Indiana being second. In proportion to its population, however, Indiana ranks first.

Choir Organized

The chorus choir of the First Baptist church organized at their meeting Friday evening by electing the following officers: President, Mrs. J. Robert Blair. Vice President, Mrs. Demas Perlee. Secretary, Miss Minnie Heintz. Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Sweany. Beginning with the meeting next Friday evening a contest in attendance will begin and rewards given at the close of the period to all who reach the standard.

The choir began work on an Easter service last evening under the leadership of the chorister, Miss Anna E. Carter. The chorus choir consists of about twenty-five voices and rendered excellent service during the special meetings last month.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank all my neighbors and friends for their kindness at the death and burial of my wife, Dora Kessler, especially I wish to thank Undertaker Voss, the undertaker at Columbus, the choir, the Rev. Wamborgans, and the relatives and friends at Columbus. Their kindness will always be appreciated.

WM. KESSLER.

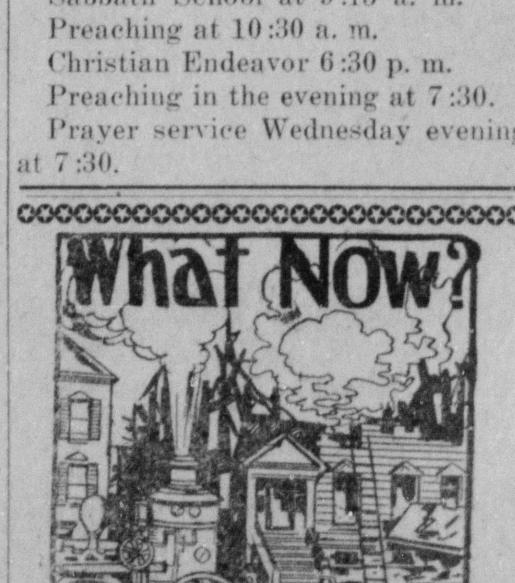
If you are an Electric Light consumer and looking for a good investment read the ad on page 5 of this paper.

Country Buckwheat, Graham Four, Celery, Lettuce, Turnips and Sweet Potatoes. Teckemeyer.

Sweet pea, and nasturtium seed. New crop, now ready, The Greenhouse, Phone 58.

Sweet pea and nasturtium seed. The Bee Hive.

m9d



We Have No Strings

Tied to anyone. If we had we would pull every boy and girl into our store and fit them with a pair of Rice & Hutchins school shoes. After that we would not need the string—they would come back of their own accord, and be so well satisfied they would always wear Rice & Hutchins shoes. There is a reason for it. Rice & Hutchins is one of the oldest manufacturers of shoes in the United States. They have been fifty years establishing a reputation for making good shoes, they can't afford to make shoddy shoes. That's why—That's why.

ROSS-SHOES

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-
office as Second-class Matter.

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Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.45
One Week	.10
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

Heart to Heart
Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

LET GO!

Forgetting the things that are behind. Paul knew humanity. He knew how we cling to the things that are behind and how these things hamper us. They are like the ball and chain the convict drags about with him.

We cling to old clothes. The cast-off garments are of no use to us, but might be to others.

And old letters. Moth eaten, yellow, they should have been burned years ago.

And old furniture. Slippery old chairs and couches, grass cloth covered; lame, decrepit stuff that is stored away because it is old.

There may be some sentimental excuse for clinging to old clothes and letters and garments, but there is none for harboring old resentments and old prejudices, cherishing old hatreds and grievances, keeping alive old disputes, reviving old bickerings.

Let go! They are behind. Forget them.

Why drag such outworn bygone trash along with you? Many of the ills of life can be cured merely by the method of forgetting them. Why fuss and fume? You sour your disposition and put premature lines in your face.

Drop the curtain! You have plenty of present day problems to keep you busy.

Paul says, "Forgetting the things that are behind, let us press forward."

Forward! That's a great word. Cut loose from the old troubles. They are behind you and cannot be changed.

The past is turned from us and sleeps. Do not wake it.

The future is his, with its brambles and flowers.

Let us drop the vain things of the past. Let us cover them over with the broad mantle of forgetfulness. Let them go—and cling fast to the eternal verities.

Face today with today.

We can make it or mar it.

The present is ours.

The present is ours. Let us not face today with yesterday. And not only is the present ours, but—

The future is ours!

Give away the old clothes and the old chairs to those who need them. Make a bonfire of the stuff that is useless. And forget the old pains and sorrows and hatreds and misunderstandings.

Let go! And press forward.

WAY TO SUCCEED.

The man with ability, who is willing to work persistently, without much recreation except what he finds in the labor itself, is bound to make money. He may have reverses, or what is termed "a streak of hard luck." But if he keeps at it he is bound to go ahead. The captains of industry who have cornered large fortunes are frequently criticised, but the charge of laziness is never laid at their door. Most of them worked incessantly in their younger days. That they were able to get along without much recreation was, of course, a matter of constitution and temperament, says the Washington Post. To many men too much work and too little play makes for dullness or nervous prostration. The man who loves his work and knows it thoroughly is bound to push ahead. He doesn't have to cringe or fawn. Life is largely a process of elimination. A man cannot have everything he wants. If he is more attached to a life of amusement, with theaters, dances and parties than he is to work, he need not complain if he is a greater success in the social life than he is in the business life. Only by satisfying to the full the demands of work, giving even a little more effort than is demanded, and then using whatever time may be left over for recreation, can a man hope to become a \$10,000 man, except in unusual cases.

A buckshot coal, which until a comparatively few years ago was thrown upon the culm banks of the anthracite mines as worthless, is to be boosted in price, as reported, it means just that much more clear profit to the producing companies and operators. From an economic standpoint the utilization of what was once a waste product is a good thing for both the public and the producers, as it tends to prolong the life of the anthracite regions, but it is hard to see what justification there can be in existing conditions for an advance in price. Doubtless the big companies, whose dividends range from 20 per cent. down to 5 per cent. the money, and what more need be said.

The magnitude of street traffic in London is illustrated by the Blue Book figures showing that in 1910 no fewer than 1,566,277,272 passengers were carried in Greater London by local railways, tramway cars and omnibuses, while on April 28, 1911, 1,077,155 persons entered the city between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the following means: By motor omnibus and tramway car, 138,362; by horse vehicle, 111,617; by cycle, 12,505; by railway, 342,451; on foot, 472,220. On the same day 94,095 vehicles entered the city and of this number 18,915 were mechanical, 52,094 horse, 12,505 cycles and 10,581 handcarts.

Census returns of the foreign-born inhabitants of Greater New York show that there are more natives of Italy residing in the Empire City than there are in Palermo. In a similar way the Russian-born population of New York far exceeds the entire number of inhabitants of so characteristic a Russian city as Kiev. The Russian-born New Yorkers number almost half a million and the Italian-born New Yorkers exceed 340,000.

Dr. Mary Walker, who has a theory that the collar button induces insanity in men by pressing on the Adam's apple, says that it is the only article of man's wear that she has never adopted personally, but even so there is some mystery. We have always wondered whether Dr. Mary sustains her trousers with suspenders or a belt.

That Philadelphia policeman who retired after 49 years' service at \$1,000 a year worth \$250,000 ought to have quit long ago. It seems a shame that a man with such genius for making money on the outside should have wasted his talents walking a beat.

The plea of a Kansas man for a divorce because his wife keeps 30 dogs and cats in the house seems unnecessary. With such a supply of the dog and cat element the human pair ought to leave the dog and cat behavior to the natural representatives.

If New York cab rides become so cheap that common people may indulge in them your true aristocracy will have to use an aeroplane exclusively.

One of the advanced lectureresses arises to remark that Eve was a great woman, judged by modern standards. Let see—isn't there something, somewhere, about Eve losing her home?

Massachusetts is convicting reckless autoists of manslaughter, and other states would do well to follow the New England example.

The ladies' coats next spring are to have no collars but long rolling revers that will outdo the collars two to one.

Laundry workers are on strike in New York, but not in sympathy with the new Chinese republic.

Republican Convention Call.

Pursuant to the order of the Republican State Committee the Republicans of Jackson county are called to meet in mass convention on Saturday, March 23rd, 1912, at the hour and at the place in each township as designated below, for the purpose of electing delegates to the district convention at North Vernon, March 25th, 1912 for the purpose of electing two delegates and two alternates to the national convention: Also nominate one elector to be voted for at November election and one contingent elector. Also convention at Indianapolis, Ind. March 26th, 1912 for the purpose of electing four delegates at large and four alternate delegates to the National convention and to nominate two electors at large to be voted for at the November election and to select two contingent electors.

Carr township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Medora. Time 2 p.m.

Brownstown township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Brownstown. Time 2 p.m.

Driftwood township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Vallonia. Time 2 p.m.

Grassyfork township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Tamico. Time 2 p.m.

Hamilton township will elect one delegate to district convention and one delegate to Indianapolis. Place of meeting, Cortland. Time 2 p.m.

Jackson township will elect four delegates and four alternates to district convention and 4 delegates and 4 alternates to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Seymour. Time 7:30 p.m.

Owen township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Monney. Time 2 p.m.

Riddings township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention. Time 2 p.m.

Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Walnut Grove. Time 2 p.m.

Salt Creek township will elect one alternate delegate to district convention and one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention. Place of meeting, Freetown. Time 2 p.m.

Vernon township will elect one delegate to Indianapolis convention and one delegate to district convention. Place of meeting, Crothersville. Time 2 p.m.

Washington township will elect one alternate delegate to Indianapolis convention and one alternate delegate to district convention. Place of meeting, Dudleytown. Time 2 p.m.

There's grief up at the palace of wicked King Jereboam. His child is sick—very sick. Medicines have failed; skill is exhausted. Death, with slipped foot, has come up the broad marble stairs of the palace. He's beckoning his lank finger toward little Abijah, the sick prince. No one can save the boy but God. Jereboam knows that, but he's defied God all his life and now hasn't right to ask favors. He orders his queen lay aside her royal robe, disguise as peasant woman and go see the prophet of God at Shiloh. She goes, not with gifts of gems and gold, but loaf of coarse bread and pot of honey. The prophet penetrates her outer disguise and inner deceit at a glance. "Come in, thou wife of Jereboam! Why feignest thou thyself to be another? I have evil tidings for thee. Get thee back to thy house, and when thy feet touch the gate of the city the child shall die." She had right to ask recovery, but none to practice imposture. Her tears fall all the way home from Shiloh to Tirzah. God hates deception. Years before Samuel proclaimed penalty on King Saul when the lowing oxen and bleating sheep of Amelakites proclaimed he was deceiving God. Years after Peter said to Ananias, decieving about the price of the land, "Thou hast not lied unto man, but unto God."

GEORGE PETER, d&wif County Chairman.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other districts put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.

It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Healthy Old Lady.

In order to celebrate her eighty-first birthday Miss Sue Vorhees, an inmate of the Old Ladies' Home in New York, skipped with a rope twenty-one times, and was not in the least fatigued when she finished.

John W. Sickelsmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold.

"We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy."

For sale by all dealers.

John W. Sickelsmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold.

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"We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never

found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy."

For sale by all dealers.

AMUNDSEN'S BOLD DASH TOLD IN HIS OWN WORDS

Details of Discovery of South Pole.

CONQUEST OF NATURE

Ice-Locked Land to the South Invaded for First Time.

FEED OF DARING NORSEMAN

Captain Amundsen's Own Story of Reaching South Pole.

BY ROALD AMUNDSEN.

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Hobart, Tasmania, March 8, 11:20 a.m.—On the 10th of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos. One thousand, six hundred kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 80 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees, and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no landmarks were to be seen, these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best, and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On Feb. 15 we had thus traveled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine. The crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places; for the rest long, smooth undulations.

The weather was excellent, calm or light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 centigrade (49 degrees below zero, fahrenheit). On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her furthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country—a glorious moment for him and his comrades. The furthest north and the furthest south! Good old Fram! The highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes.

Winter on the Ice Barrier.

Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and 110 dogs. Eight doghouses, a combination of tents and snow huts, were built.

Having cared for the dogs, the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The lux lamp, which had a power of 200 standard candles, gave us brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees celsius (68 deg. fahrenheit) throughout the winter, and our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dug-out on the barrier were shops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath, and observatories. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22nd of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing our whole outfit, which on the depot trips was found to be too clumsy and solid for the smooth surface of the barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water All Winter.

There was very little snow. There was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low.

In five months there were observed temperatures between -50 and -60 degrees celsius (58 and 76 degrees below zero fahrenheit), the lowest temperature, on the 13th of August, being -59 degrees celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was -58 degrees celsius, and there were six meters of wind. The mean temperature for the year was -26 celsius (14.8 below zero fahrenheit).

I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent australasian in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter, and when the sun returned on the 24th of August he met the men sound in mind and body and ready to set about the task that had to be solved.

Already, the day before, we had brought out sledges to the starting place for our march toward the south.

ROALD AMUNDSEN

Norwegian Explorer Raises Flag of His Country at South Pole.



Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start For the Pole.

On the 8th of September eight men with seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months, started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steady between -50 and -60 celsius (58 degrees below zero fahrenheit). Personally we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It could easily be seen that they shrank from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south. We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached, and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen beets, everything was all right. In the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 celsius (68 and 86 degrees fahrenheit).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the others were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII. land. This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip. On Oct. 20 the southern party started—five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs, and provisions for four months; everything in excellent order.

The Journey to the Pole.

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as easily as possible, in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23d we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead. In spite of the dense fog an error of two or three kilometers happened once in a while, but we were caught by the flagmarks, and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between -20 and -30 celsius (14 and 22 degrees below zero fahrenheit). From the start it was the intention not to drive more than thirty kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 80 degrees south we began to build snow caissons of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees, and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th southward again, with a daily march of fifty kilometers.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of latitude.

Like a Pleasure Trip.

The trip from 82 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip, excellent ground, fine sledding and an even temperature. Everything went like a dream.

On the 9th we sighted South Victoria Land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross barrier terminated in a bight toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria Land and a range on the opposite side running in a southwesterly direction, probably a continuation of King Edward VII. land. On the 13th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot; on the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also, we made a depot.

From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 78 degrees 38 minutes, south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the 17th of November, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were con-

nected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rose in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary. Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges, and leaving thirty days' provisions on the spot.

A Difficult Climb.

The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height from 2,000 to 10,000 feet, but several others further south were 15,000 feet or more.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task, light stops and well-filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

Some big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet. The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Axel Heiberg's glacier," which divided the coast mountains and the mountains further south.

Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start For the Pole.

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The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and open crevices. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick the layer that covered them. Our camp that night lay in very picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000-foot high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christoferson." From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "Ole Englestad," a big snow cone 13,500 feet high.

Day's Splendid Work.

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going further, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 700 kilometers, the last day's very hard work, ran this day 35 kilometers, the ascent being 5,000 feet, an almost incredible record. It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau.

We camped that night at a height of 10,600 feet. Here we had to kill twenty-four of our brave companions and keep eighteen, six for each of our three sledges. We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. Tired of this, we set out on the 28th of November. In a furious blizzard and in a dense snowdrift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that, contrary to expectations, we were going fast down hill. The hypsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet.

We continued our march the next day in a gale, and a dense snowdrift got our faces badly frozen. We could see nothing. We reached that day 86 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 800 feet. The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east and not far off—only for a moment—and then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift.

On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave. In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going in a southeasterly direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's glacier," a depot for six days was established, at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

A Splendid Mountain View.

On Nov. 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very broken and dangerous. Moreover, the snow bridges very often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view over the mountain to the east. There was "Helmer Hansen" summit, the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probability no foothold was to be found. "Oscar Wistings," "Sverre Hassels," and "Olav Hjellands" mountains also lay there, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun. In the distance and only alternately to be viewed in the fog appeared from time to time "Mount Neilsen," with its summits and peaks about 15,000 feet high.

Only Saw Nearest Surroundings.

It took us three days to surmount the Devil's glacier, always misty. On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking in the mist and snowdrift, like a frozen sea, appeared a light, sloping ice plateau, filled with small hummocks. The walk over this frozen sea was not pleasant. The ground under us was quite hollow, and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it.

The place got the name "The Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On Dec. 6 we got our greatest height, according to the hypsometer and aneroid, 10,750 feet, at 87 degrees 40 minutes

south. On Dec. 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly alike—88 degrees 88 minutes 16.6 seconds south. Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes (Shackleton's furthest south was 88 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot, Depot No. 10. From 88 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side. On Dec. 9 we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes; on Dec. 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes; Dec. 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes; Dec. 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes; Dec. 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes. Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well and we made out that we ought to be at the pole on Dec. 14, in the afternoon.

The Pole Attained.

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from the southeast; the temperature—23 celsius (9.4 degrees below zero fahrenheit), and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at 3 p.m. we made a halt.

According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors—a beautiful silk flag—all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII. Plateau." It is a vast plain alike in all directions. Mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The result gave us 89 degrees 55 minutes. In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled, as near south as possible, the remaining nine kilometers. On Dec. 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

This much is certain—that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had—a sextant and an artificial horizon.

On Dec. 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag, and the Fram pennant on the top of it. The Norwegian home at the south pole was called "Poleheim." The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was twenty-five kilometers.

The Return Journey.

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Framheim," on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and eleven dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was 36 kilometers; the lowest temperature was -3 celsius (23.8 degrees below zero fahrenheit), the highest, -5 celsius (23 degrees above zero fahrenheit).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross barrier, and the discovery of the connection of South Victoria land and probably King Edward VII. land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the Antarctic continent. The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's range."

Survey of Great Interest.

The expedition to King Edward VII. land under the command of Lieutenant Prestud, has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed and the survey of the bay of Whales and of the Barrier Dome by the Prestud party are of great interest. A good geological collection from King Edward VII. and South Victoria land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the bay of Whales on Jan. 9. She had been delayed by the "Roaring Forties" on account of the easterly winds. On Jan. 16 the Japanese expedition arrived at the bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near our winter quarters.

We left the bay of Whales on Jan. 30. It was a long voyage, with contrary winds. All are well.

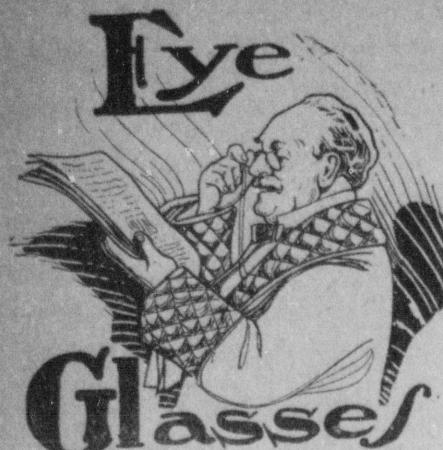
ROALD AMUNDSEN.

Newfoundland's population is 242,000, according to the complete census returns for 1911, just made public, an increase of 10 per cent for the last decade.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p.m. yesterday follow:

Temp.	Weather
New York.... 36	Rain
Denver..... 8	Clear
San Francisco 46	Clear
St. Paul..... 8	Clear
S. S. Marie... 1	



ARE YOU SHORT-SIGHTED
or do you wear glasses? In either case are you getting the right kind of lenses in your glasses—the kind that really help—not hinder the sight? We make a specialty of supplying the exact lenses that improve the vision, studying the age, sex and other conditions in each individual. Our work is thorough, always satisfactory and very moderate.

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JEWELER
Geo. F. Kamman, Optician.

Now Is a Good
Time to Spray for
San Jose Scale.

Use one gal. Lime Sulphur to 9 gal. water. Cover the tree entirely, leave no bare places.

We carry full line spray material, also spraying outfits. Price right considering the quality of the goods.

**Ebner Ice & Cold
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Building Material

The Very Best
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Lumber, Shingles, Lath,
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High Grade Mill Work
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Prescriptions
A Specialty.

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Electric and Machine Work of All Kinds
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Contracting House Painter
Estimates upon application. A postal
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Seymour, Ind.

The National Capitol Building Built in Seymour in Miniature

This Masterpiece is Executed from 10,000 Cakes of
Royal Cuticle Soap

A SIGHT OF A LIFETIME. Every citizen of Seymour and vicinity should see this wonderful piece of workmanship. It is a marvel of ingenuity and artistic skill. It exhibits the front elevation of the Capitol—the Mammoth Arch of Triumph with its ornamental columns of Liberty and Chariot of Progress. The great hall, flanked with the smaller halls running through the entire building, is shown with marked exactness as to its distinctive features and adornment. This masterpiece is executed in our South Show Window and with one purpose in view, to make you acquainted with the

ROYAL CUTICLE DOCTOR SOAP.

A 25c Cake For

10c

Three For 25c

THE GREATEST SOAP SALE
EVER INAUGURATED
IN INDIANA.

Our everlasting effort to further the interests of Seymour and vicinity has won for our store much well-deserved popularity.

In order to thoroughly introduce their medicated Royal Cuticle Doctor Soap, the Royal Soap Company has selected and appointed the most popular store in each city through which to offer the greatest soap bargain ever offered in America, and incidentally make one of the most unique and picturesque displays ever shown.

Instead of distributing small free samples to each family, the manufacturers allow us during this event to sell one 25c cake for 10c and three cakes for 25c, and not more than six cakes to one person.

A 25c Cake For

10c

Three For 25c

This Royal Cuticle Soap is the cleanest, purest, softest and most soothing you could put on your hands or face. It is sold everywhere under another trade mark at 25c a cake. You should get a half dozen cakes at the introductory price, which we will make for a short time while the exhibit is in our window.

GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE
SEYMORE, INDIANA

Sale All Next Week
10c a cake, 3 cakes 25c

Sale All Next Week
10c a cake, 3 cakes 25c

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.

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One Year	\$5.00
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Three Months	1.25
One Month	.45
One Week	.10
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912.

The address by President Taft at Toledo Friday evening shows clearly the fallacy of the argument which has been advanced in so many quarters during the last year or two for the recall of judges and of their decisions. The proposed recall would almost inevitably defeat the ends of justice. It will be vastly better to remove the occasional corrupt judge under the present system than to subordinate all legal decisions to the caprice of a majority of voters who would have little regard for the rights of a minority who are entitled to protection. The President states the matter very clearly in his address which appears on page six of this issue.

The announcement has been made that Crawford Fairbanks and Stephen Fleming, heavily interested in breweries, and Joseph Bell, brewery attorney, are slated as three of the Indiana delegates to the Democratic national convention. These selections don't seem to give unalloyed joy to some of the Democratic congressmen from the state who have to go before the voters next fall.

The number of people predicting that Bryan will again be the Democratic presidential nominee is increasing. Press dispatches indicate that the Nebraskan is becoming less positive about not being a candidate and is finding it harder and harder to satisfy himself that the right Democrat has yet announced.

The south pole has been discovered at last. The glory won by the discoverer and a good newspaper story seem to be the chief values of the discovery.

The Travis Carter Co. is doing the annual spring repairing in the interior of the mill and installing a new engine. Preparations are being made for the spring and summer work.

Advertise in the Republican. It pays.

ADVERTISEMENT. ROOSEVELT MEN--ATTENTION

All those who favor Roosevelt's nomination, fall in line. Fill out the following and send to N. T. MOORE, SEYMORE, IND., Secretary until the organization.

Enroll me as a member of the Jackson County Roosevelt Club:

Name.....

Address.....

Township.....

The members of the Club will meet at the City Hall, Seymour, on Monday, March 11, 1912, at 7:00 o'clock p. m., to elect Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and to transact other business. Be on hand in your township, Saturday, March 23, 1912 to help select Roosevelt delegates.

MEETING PLACES:
Jackson Township, Seymour - 7:00 p. m.
Brownstown Twp., Brownstown - 2:00 p. m.
Carr Township, Medora - 2:00 p. m.
Driftwood Township, Vallonia - 2:00 p. m.
Hamilton Township, Cortland - 2:00 p. m.
Vernon Township, Crothersville - 2:00 p. m.

PROSPECTS

For Aerial Passenger Service From Seymour.

Seymour people have the prospect of soon seeing a big passenger balloon sailing over Seymour each day. More than that local people may have the privilege of climbing in for a ride to Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati or Indianapolis whenever they have the price, the nerve and the inclination.

A deniable passenger balloon line between the cities mentioned and with Seymour on the line is now being promoted, Indianapolis capital being behind the enterprise and is said to be practically assured. George Brown and G. L. Bunnbaugh of Indianapolis are organizing the company and the Commercial Club of that city and other organizations are cooperating. The capital stock is \$10,000.

It is proposed to operate a ten passenger excursion car and it will be the first aerial passenger carrier in the Western hemisphere. It will be called the Indianapolis.

New Books.

The following books have been added to Seymour Public Library:
Books of travel for children.

Gerda in Sweden—E. B. McDonald
Hassan in Egypt—E. B. McDonald
Ume'San in Japan—E. B. McDonald

Betty in Canada—E. B. McDonald
Boris in Russia—E. B. McDonald
Manuel in Mexico—E. B. McDonald
Fritz in Germany—E. B. McDonald
Marta in Holland—E. B. McDonald
Kathleen in Ireland—E. B. McDonald

Rafael in Italy—E. B. McDonald



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on lumber, mill work and prices? If you are, you are in position to judge, and you will appreciate ours. If you are not, you are just as safe in dealing with us, for nobody has ever known us to take advantage of a customer in our dealings. Fairness, squareness, liberality—those are our watchwords.

SEYMORE PLANING MILL CO.
419 S. Chestnut St.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the late Belle Williamson will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the residence, corner Carter and Laurel street, Seymour, at 1 p. m., Tuesday March 12, the personal property of deceased including complete set of good household furniture. Terms cash.

mlld ERNEST PETERS, Admr.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c

Everyone reads the Want Ads.

For Confirmation

We make a special effort each year to clothe the boys who are candidates for confirmation. This year we are showing a finer assortment of CONFIRMATION SUITS than ever before. Fabrics are new and the Suits are made up

In the Most Attractive Styles

Long Pant or Short Pant Suits made from SERGES, CHEVIOTS and UNFINISHED WORSTEDS

We Can Fit Boys of All Sizes

We've everything the boy will need in FURNISHINGS and HATS, to go with the Suit, at PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

Adolph Steinwedel
The Clothier

BETWEEN The First National Bank and The Gold Mine Dept. Store

Waist Sale! FOR THIS WEEK

About 200 Waists, including a line of samples, to close out at almost

HALF PRICE

All are up-to-date and you can save money on every one that you will buy. Come and inspect them.

Day Light Dry Goods Store

No. 2 and 4 North Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

The Right Time to
SPRAY
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The Right Material to Use
IS
Sherwin-Williams
Lime - Sulphur
Solution

The Right Place to Get It
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LOERTZ
Drug Store

We are Agents in This Locality for the Sherwin-Williams Insecticides—They are Standard

C. E. LOERTZ, Druggist
Phone 116. Successor to C. W. Milhous.

Opp. New Lynn

Wear-Ever
We would be pleased to have you call and see our new line of "WEAR EVER" cooking utensils—new patterns.
SPECIAL
50 only 80c "WEAR EVER" kettles like cut, capacity two and one half quarts, each. 47c
KESSLER HARDWARE CO.

High Grade Bicycles
Dayton Spring Fork, Racycle, Crescent and Rugby.
Also a full line of Tires and Sundries.
New Perfection Oil Cook - Heating Stoves.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

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Opposite Interurban Station



Now Ready

Our entire line of New Fashionable Spring Clothes is ready for inspection. We are offering a vast assortment of the newest and best things that will be shown this season. You can see them for the asking.

Men's Suits - 10.00 to 30.00
Young Men's 6.00 to 22.00
Boy's Suits - 2.50 to 10.00

The Hub

St. Patrick's Day Novelties

17 East Second Street T. R. CARTER'S Opp. Interurban Station

SPECIALS IN MEATS FOR SATURDAY

Drysalt Jowl Bacon per lb.	9c
Smoked Jowl Bacon per lb.	10c
Loin backs per lb.	11c
Lean Side Bacon per lb.	12½c
Lean Bacon sliced per lb.	22c
Lean Bacon, whole piece, per lb.	20c
Pure Lard per lb.	11c
Pure Leaf Lard in pails, 3 lbs. net per pail.	45c
Pure Leaf Lard, highest grade, per lb.	12½c
Picnic Hams per lb.	11c
Boneless Shoulders per lb.	14c
Regular Hams per lb.	15c
Fresh Lettuce, Celery, Cabbage, Onions, Boiled Ham, Dried Beef, Kar-A-Van Coffee.	60c
Red Rose Flour per sack.	

Mayes' Two Cash Groceries

7 W. Second St., Phone 658. Poplar and Brown Streets.

A Drop

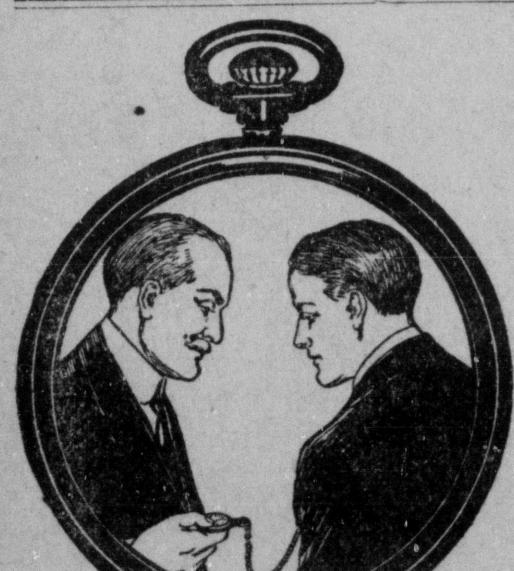
Of Thelma perfume bears the fragrance of a basketful of Spring flowers, and is far more lasting. Try Thelma, and you'll be delighted.

Our Special Skin Soap is a protection against chapping winds and rough skin. Ten cents a cake.

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THE JUDICIARY AND PROGRESS

President Taft's Speech, Toledo,
O., Friday Evening, March 8.

ANSWER TO COL. ROOSEVELT.

Defense of Federal and State Constitutions—Judges Are Not Properly Speaking, Representatives—Opposition to Recall of Judiciary and a Judicial Decision—The Last Called a "Remarkable Suggestion."

In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other. We began as a small Union of thirteen states strung along the Atlantic coast of 3,000,000 of people, and under the same constitution we have enlarged to be a world power of forty-eight sovereign states bound into one of more than 90,000,000 of people and with a humane guardianship of 10,000,000 more—nine in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. We have fought, beginning with the Revolution, four foreign wars, and we have survived a civil war of the greatest proportions recorded in history and have united the battling sections by an indissoluble tie. From our body politic we have excised the cancer of slavery, the only thing protected by the constitution which was inconsistent with that liberty, the preservation of which was the main purpose of establishing the Union. We have increased our business and productive activities in every direction, we have expanded the development of our natural resources to be continent wide, and all the time we have maintained sacred those inalienable rights of man, the right of liberty, the right of private property and the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Voters Themselves Representatives.
For these reasons we believe in popular government. Government is a human instrumentality to secure the greatest good to the greatest number and the greatest happiness to the individual. Experience, and especially the growth of popular government in our own history, has shown that in the long run every class of the people, and by that I mean those similarly situated, are better able to secure attention to their welfare than any other class, however altruistic the latter class may be. Of course this assumes that the members of the class have reasonable intelligence and capacity for knowing their own rights and interest; hence it follows that the best government, in the sense of the government most certain to provide for and protect the rights and governmental needs of every class, is that one in which every class has a voice.

In recognition of this, the tendency from earliest times in our history has been the enlargement of the electorate to include in the ultimate source of governmental power as many as possible of those governed. But even today the electorate is not more in number than one-fourth of the total number of those who are citizens of the nation and are the people for whom the government is maintained and whose rights and happiness the government is intended to secure. More than this, government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find, therefore, that government by the people is, under our present system, government for a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had.

Woman Suffrage Coming.

Woman's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility. But even then the electorate will only be part of the whole people. In other words, the electorate is a representative governing body for the whole people for which the government was established, and the controlling majority of the electorate is a body still less numerous. It is thus apparent that ours is a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. Now, the object of government is not only to secure the greatest good to the greatest number, but also to do this as far as may be by securing the rights of each individual in his liberty, property and pursuit of happiness; hence it was long ago recognized that the direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law—that is, by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the minority of the electorate and the nonvoting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate. This made it necessary to introduce into the constitution certain declarations as to the rights of the individual which it was the purpose of the whole people to maintain through

the government against the aggression of any temporary majority of the electorate and to provide in the same instrument certain procedure by which the individual might assert and vindicate those rights. Then to protect against the momentary impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate to change the fundamental law and deprive the individual or the voting minority or the nonvoting majority of inalienable rights the constitution provided a number of checks and balances whereby every amendment to the constitution must be adopted under forms and with delays that are intended to secure much deliberation on the part of the electorate in adopting such amendments.

What Webster Said.

I cannot state the necessity for maintaining the checks and balances in a constitution to secure the guaranty of individual rights and well ordered liberty better than by quoting from Daniel Webster. He said:

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty, and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political power. Nothing is more deceptive or more dangerous than the pretense of a desire to simplify government. The simplest governments are despotism, the next simplest limited monarchies, but all republics, all governments of law, must impose numerous limitations and qualifications of authority and give many positive and many qualified rights. In other words, they must be subject to rule and regulation. This is the very essence of free political institutions. The spirit of liberty is indeed a bold and fearless spirit, but it is also a sharp sighted spirit. It is a cautious, sagacious, discriminating, farseeing intelligence. It is jealous of encroachment, jealous of power, jealous of man. It demands checks; it seeks for guards; it insists on securities; it intrudes itself behind strong defenses and fortifies itself with all possible care against the assaults of ambition and passion. It does not trust the amiable weaknesses of human nature, and therefore it will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though benevolence, good intent and patriotic purpose come along with it. Neither does it satisfy itself with flashy and temporary resistance to illegal authority. Far otherwise. It seeks for duration and permanence. It looks before and after, and, building on the experience of ages which are past, it labors diligently for the benefit of ages to come. This is the nature of constitutional liberty, and this is our liberty, if we will rightly understand and preserve it."

Judicial Recall.
Every free government is necessarily complicated because all such governments establish restraints as well on the power of government itself as on that of individuals. If we will abolish the distinction of branches and have but one branch, if we will abolish jury trials and leave it all to the judge, if we will then ordain that the legislator shall himself be that judge, and if we will place the executive power in the same hands, we may readily simplify government. We may easily bring it to the simplest of all possible forms—a pure despotism. But a separation of departments so far as practical and the preservation of clear lines of division between them is the fundamental idea in the creation of all our constitutions, and doubtless the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries."

Judges Not Representative.

These checks and balances, as has been pointed out, include the division of the government into three independent branches—the legislative, executive and the judiciary—and the provisions by which usurpation by one of the functions of another is forbidden. The executive, while he is bound to act in behalf of all the people and to regard their rights, is properly influenced by that discretionary policy which he was elected by his constituents to carry out. In that sense he represents the majority of the electorate. So, too, the legislative members elected to uphold certain governmental views of the majority will properly favor the embodiment of such views in valid legislation.

But the judiciary are not representative in any such sense, whether appointed or elected. The moment they assume their duties they must enforce the law as they find it. They must not only interpret and enforce valid enactments of the legislature according to its intention, but when the legislature in its enactments has transgressed the limitations set upon its power in the constitution the judicial branch of the government must enforce the fundamental and higher law by annulling and declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment. Then the judges are to decide between individuals on principles of right and justice. The great body of the law is unwritten, determined by precedent and founded on eternal principles of right and morality. This the courts have to declare and enforce. As between the individual and the state, as between the majority and the minority, as between the powerful and the weak financially, socially, politically, courts must hold an even hand and give judgment without fear or favor. If so doing they are performing a governmental function, but it is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government or any kind of government that exalts justice and righteousness to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in respect of the issue for their decision. In many cases before the judges that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual or a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In

such a case, if the judges were mere representatives or agents of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely and the so-called administration of justice would be a farce.

Reform of Judicial Procedure.

Having made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guarantees of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the nonvoting part of the people and of the voting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as it can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little a burden on the poor litigant as possible. The defects in our judiciary have not been in the corruption of the judges, but mainly in the procedure and in the helplessness of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The popular impulse has been to take away the power from the judge and to give it all to the jury, and this has not been for the public good in the enforcement of the criminal law. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the legislatures of the state and congress, and I am glad to say that the movement for reform has been accelerated by action of the state and national bar associations, and we may look for decided progress in the near future.

But these humdrum defects and their tedious remedies are not of the spectacular character to call for political discussion or to attract effort from politicians in the passage of remedial legislation. The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interfering with their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the legislature. I do not intend to discuss these charges, although it reduced to specific cases it would be easy to show many of them to be unfounded. For the purposes of this discussion I may admit that courts have erred in this regard, have unduly broadened constitutional restrictions in order to invalidate useful statutes or have given such statutes a wrong construction. How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways—either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

Protecting the Constitution.

In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates, and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. I have pointed out that under our form of government and constitution many of the issues arising before our courts are in effect issues between the state and the individual, between the majority and the minority, cases in which the popular interest might be greatly excited to secure a favorable judgment. By this system the question whether the judge is to be removed or not is to be left to that majority that may be greatly aroused to secure from him a judgment favorable to them. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual cannot be maintained against the government and the majority?

But it is said we may have corrupt judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under our present system. But that is said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard, and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the judge who decides against them is to continue in office. It would be hard to devise a more unjust and ineffective method of purifying the judiciary or one less likely to promote courage of honest conviction.

Recall of Decisions.

Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

This is a remarkable suggestion and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced. What the court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate what will be the question uppermost

in the minds of most of them and forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the constitution? The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and far-sighted experience which are not to be expected of the electorate or welcomed by it. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then amount to

in the minds of most of them and forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the constitution? The interpretation of the constitution and the operation of a law to violate some

mental law. But such amendments can be made, and if so the effect of the decision can be reversed in respect to a new law by an amendment with express terms of authority to enact such a law. An answer made to this is that the same judges will construe the amendment and defeat the popular will, as in the first instance. This assumes dishonesty and a gross violation of their oaths of duty on the part of judges, a hypothesis utterly untenable. If the meaning of the amendment is made plain, as it readily can be, of course the court will follow it.

Tyranny of Temporary Majority.

I have examined this proposal, method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care. I do not hesitate to say that it lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate.

Mr. Justice Miller of Iowa was one of the greatest jurists that ever adorned the supreme bench of the United States. Speaking for that great court in the case of *Loan Association vs. Topeka* (20 Wall. 655), in a case presenting the question of the constitutionality of a law imposing a general tax on all citizens to pay for a factory to be run and owned by a private company, after referring to the act as "an invasion of private right" he said:

"It must be conceded that there are such rights in every free government beyond the control of the state. A government which recognized no such rights, which held the lives, the liberty and the property of its citizens subject at all times to the absolute disposition and unlimited control of even the most democratic repository of power, is, after all, but a despotism. It is true it is a despotism of the many—of the majority, if you choose to call it so. But it is none the less a despotism. It may well be doubted if a man is to hold all that he is accustomed to call his own, all in which he has placed his happiness and the security of which is essential to that happiness, under the unlimited dominion of others, whether it is not wiser that this power should be exercised by one man than by many."

"The theory of our governments, state and national, is opposed to the deposit of unlimited power anywhere. The executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of these governments are all of limited and defined powers. There are limitations on such power, which grow out of the essential nature of all free governments—implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist and which are respected by all governments entitled to the name. ***

"To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation. This is not legislation. It is a decree under legislative forms."

Trespass on Individual Rights.

Do not the words and illustration of this case bring before us what we might expect from the exercise of the power of a popular majority to reverse a solemn judgment of a court in favor of an individual against a measure that for the time being seemed to the people something that would help all and yet which was plainly a trespass upon individual rights?

I agree that we are making progress and ought to make progress in the shaping of governmental action to secure greater equality of opportunity, to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and of accumulated capital and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness, and in working out these difficult problems we may possibly have from time to time to limit or narrow the breadth of constitutional guarantees in respect of property by amendment. But if we do it let us do it deliberately, understanding what we are doing and with full consideration and clear weighing of what we are giving up of private right for the general welfare. Let us do it under circumstances which shall make the operation of the change uniform and just and not depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities. Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility and, instead of being progressive, is reactionary, instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.

The Tramp Poet.

M. de Tard, who was one of the greatest of modern sociologists, sometimes exercised the functions of a judge at Sarlat. One day the gendarmes brought before him a sadly tattered tramp.

"What is your profession?" inquired M. de Tard.

"I am a poet," said the vagabond. One of the gendarmes interrupted, "That's not a Christian trade."

The judge himself sometimes teased the tramp. Laughing, he asked the beggar to recite some of his verses. The tramp drew from his pocket a ragged notebook. On the yellow leaves the judge read some ballads and some sonnets which sang of love of country. Handing back to the poet his notebook, he added thereto a hundred sou piece, saying, "You may go!"

"But," expostulated the gendarme, "he has no domicile."

"My friend," said M. de Tard, sententiously, "he has the usual domicile of poets. The open road is his dining room, and the sky is his roof."—Cited de Paris.

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8:10 a.m.—I	G 7:51 a.m.	
9:00 a.m.—I	I 8:51 a.m.	
10:00 a.m.—I	I 9:53 a.m.	
11:15 a.m.—I	I 11:09 a.m.	
12:00 p.m.—I	I 11:50 a.m.	
1:18 p.m.—I	I 1:25 p.m.	
2:00 p.m.—I	I 2:10 p.m.	
3:18 p.m.—I	I 3:50 p.m.	
4:00 p.m.—I	I 4:10 p.m.	
5:00 p.m.—I	I 4:53 p.m.	
6:18 p.m.—I	I 6:09 p.m.	
7:18 p.m.—I	I 6:53 p.m.	
8:18 p.m.—I	I 7:58 p.m.	
9:00 p.m.—I	I 8:10 p.m.	
10:45 p.m.—G	I 9:56 p.m.	
11:55 p.m.—C	I 11:35 p.m.	

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Painting the Eiffel Tower.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, changes its dress every five or six years at a cost of from \$14,000 to \$16,000. The date is at hand when fifty painters will find occupation for three or four months in covering the 180,000 square yards of its surface with a new coat of paint. The shade has yet to be decided upon. The Eiffel Tower started twenty-two years ago in orange, wore red in 1893, golden yellow in 1899 and silver white on the summit and chrome yellow at the base in 1907. There are people who would vote for an invisible share of khaki for the coming renewal. The tower is now used as a wireless telegraph station as a post for an electric device to prevent hailstorms and as a guide mark for aviators.

German Working Girls.

Late statistics give a good idea of how the increasingly large number of country girls who go to the larger cities from villages and small towns in Germany earn their daily bread. The largest number are employed in cotton factories. There were about 150,000 girls employed last year in cotton mills and 52,000 in tobacco factories. In laundries 8,300 women are employed, of whom a large number eventually went into service as housemaids.

Population of China.

According to the very latest figures, the population of the entire Chinese empire is 320,542,000, of which number China proper has about 304,003,000. Peking is given a population of 1,017,209, while with the metropolitan district outside the old city proper the outside is 4,654,219, about that of greater New York. It was found that the number of families in the whole empire was 59,824,918, the number of individuals in each family being about 5.5. The area of China proper is about 1,335,000 square miles, and the average number of people per square mile is 198.

How He Found Out.

"Mr. Chairman," shouted one of the delegates to the convention, "I move that the nominating speeches be limited to one minute each!" "Second the motion!" yelled a dozen others. A storm of protest arose, but the chairman put the motion. It was lost by a vote of 47 to 45. "I merely wished to find out, Mr. Chairman," explained the delegate who had made the motion, "how many ambitious orators there are in this convention. There are 47."

Back to the Scrap Pile.

"I understand that car of Juggernaut has been put out of business in India." "Yes," replied the chauffeur. "As soon as the people found it wasn't a 1912 model the people wouldn't stand for it."

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 99c; No. 2 red, 99½c. Corn—No. 3, 68½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 54½c. Hay—Baled, \$18.00 @ 22.00; timothy, \$23.00 @ 26.00; mixed, \$22.00 @ 24.50. Cattle—\$3.00 @ 8.00. Hogs—\$5.00 @ 6.70. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 4.25. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 7.00. Receipts—5,000 hogs; 1,000 cattle; 400 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04. Corn—No. 2, 71c. Oats—No. 2, 55½c. Cattle—\$3.25 @ 7.25. Hogs—\$3.50 @ 6.70. Sheep—\$3.00 @ 7.00.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03½. Corn—No. 3, 67½c. Oats—No. 2, 53c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00 @ 8.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 @ 6.10. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 6.55. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$4.25 @ 7.45.

At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.04½. Corn—No. 3, 68c. Oats—No. 2, 53c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 8.50. Hogs—\$4.00 @ 6.65. Sheep—\$2.25 @ 4.75. Lambs—\$4.50 @ 6.70.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$3.25 @ 8.00. Hogs—\$4.50 @ 6.90. Sheep—\$2.00 @ 5.50. Lambs—\$3.50 @ 7.40.

A "Want Ad." in the Republican is a "Want Ad." in the Home.

100
Packages of Family Remedies to be given away Friday and Saturday.

Each package contains 1 bottle of Kemps Balsam, 1 box of Kidney Pills, 1 package Lanes Tea and 1 box Lanes Cold and Grip Tablets. Get one before they are all gone—don't cost a cent.

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FOR SALE—Chicken park buildings, complete. Wire fencing, etc. Price right. Inquire here. d&w-tf

FOR SALE—Four room cottage two squares from round house. Phone 352. m1dtf

FOR SALE—Seven lots on South Broadway. Inquire of W. H. Burkley. m11

FOR SALE—Two lots in Highland, well located. Inquire here. a5d

FOR SALE—1,000 loads of dirt. Inquire of James DeGolyer. m6tf

FOR SALE—Up-right piano in good condition. Inquire here. f19df

FOR SALE—One-horse Studebaker wagon. Inquire here. tf

FOR SALE—Baby cab. Mrs. G. H. Moore, East 4th St. m2tf

FOR RENT—House, five rooms, large hall, cellar, gas, water, central location. J. L. Blair. Phone 263. f19dtf

FOR RENT—A comfortable 7 room house, near the center of the city. Inquire here. j17dtf

FOR RENT—House on east Laurel. Inquire of Wm. Willman. m5d-tf

FOR RENT—7 room house, gas and water. E. C. Bollinger. f27tf

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Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robt. Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.
March 9, 1912. 40 23

Weather Indications.

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350 packages Corn Flakes, 10c size for.....	6c
5000 Easter Postal Cards, 2 for.....	1c
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5c Peerless Milk, 3 cans for.....	10c
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